THE NEWARK TRAGEDY.

. Fifth and Last Day of the Trial of Botts.

Closing Scenes of Judicial Solemnity.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Prosecutor Titsworth's Summing Up-"Charley Spencer's "Theories" Put to Flight by Thrill-Vision" Fast Fleeting-Judge Depue's Charge-Waiting for the Verdict-The Dreadful "Guilty" Dissylla-ble-Motion for a New Trial-Argument to be Heard Two Weeks from To-Day.

Gultty : This is the one short dissyllable which cost five days of arduous labor on the part of one of the most ably conducted Courts in New Jersey. This was the terrible result reached between four and five o'clock yesterday evening in the trial of George Botts for the murder of Oliver Spencer Halsted, Jr., and which commenced last Monday morning at ten o'clock. From beginning to end is no case like it on the records of New Jersey's criminal jurisprudence, from other causes as well as the very extraordinary dissimilarity between the murderer and the murdered, and it is not surprising, as was remarked by counsel in Court yesterday, that the entire country should almost wait with bated breath for the announcement of yesterday's finality.

The proceedings yesterday, as might be expected in view of the probable termination of the case, attracted, as usual, a large audience, including

CORPORAL'S GUARD OF WOMEN who could not be shamed or builled or put down by

the expression of an outraged sense of public decency. They came, about half a dozen of them, and down they sat in the seats they had filled so often that they called them their own.

The Court opened punctually at half-past nine o'clock. The prisoner, looking cool, unmoved, indifferent and stoical as ever, was marched in and took his seat alongside his brother and sister. The County Clerk, Mr. H. J. Dusenbury, proceeded to call the list of jurors, and, the other routine concluded, the prosecutor, Mr. Titsworth, proceeded to SUM UP FOR THE STATE.

He began in a low tone of voice, and, addressing the jury, said he approached them in the case at first with deep emotion, but now as his duty drew to a close his emotions were deeper still. He had hoped, he said, that the defence would have been able to offer some extenuation of the crime of which the stood charged; out after five days of careful examination nothing had been nifered. You are, said he, men of feeling, and no man can sit in the jury box to judge of a man on trial for his life and not have trying moments. There have been lessons set forth in this trial-lessons that may be drawn from scenes of debanchery and dissipation. This trial has given a remarkable illustration of the fifth chapter of Proverbs, in which is depicted the strong man being led to his death by the woman. He was not there, he said, to make an apology for the dead man and his faults, but yet he could not help securring to the fact that Oliver Spencer Halsted, Jr., was his (counsel's) friend. Mr. Titsworth then went on to speak of the intellectual capacity of the murdered "Pet," touched generously on his marked abilities, his enture and his education. The only essential "Pet" lacked to become a really great man was that singleness of purpose which formed the distinguishing feature of the success of all truly great men in the world's history. The Prosecutor then proceeded to describe the sensation

all truly great men in the world's history. The Pros-curor then proceeded to describe the sensation oreated in Newark on the PEACSFUL SUNDAY MORNING which witnessed the terrible tragedy in the house of the wretened woman, in South street, and then said that the simple question before the jury was, Did this man, George Botts, willingly and with malica afovethought cause the death of O. S. Halsted, Jr.? As long as three years ago, counsel said, we find the prisoner full of anger and jealousy of Mr. Haisted on account of

on account of

A LOST WOMAN.

This jealousy grew upon him: It strengthened with als years. She had kept house for him: she then removed and said she wanted nothing to do with him. It was at this time that we find a.r. Halsted in Mrs. Wilson's house. Botts' jealousy increase!; she was always ready to receive him, because she wanted his money. She wanted Halsted's money, and, like all lost women, she was ready to take any man's money, and so she sought a secret retreat in south street. Mr. Titsworth continued in an expansitive review of the evidence, dealing

money, and so she sought a secret retreat in south street. Mr. Titsworth continued in an exhaustive review of the evidence, dealing a series of powerful and withering arguments to the acchental, insane and irresponsible theories alvanced by the defence. He reasoned that all the syldence went to show most conclusively that jealousy was the motive, that the killing was deliberate murder, and that so far as the social relation of the two men bore to the woman they had in the eves of the law agual rights with her, and when Halsted was in possession of her Botts had no right whatever to break open the door. As for the insantity theory the Prosecutor claimed it was the plain, simple facts in the case. At this point the plain, simple facts in the case. At this point the prosecutor continued:—I say again, gentlemen of the jury, that presenting such a plea of insanity to you in a trial for a capital offence, is trifling with your time and that of the Court. I take it, gentlemen, that the other side admit the act; they alimit that this prisoner took the pistol into that house to commit the deed, and where's the excuse? Insanity I why, gentlemen, where would be the safety of the people of this State if such attempts of proving should succeed with you? I would have been glad if the learned comest could have shown any reason for and excuse for this man's crime. Your verdete will, through the proving should succeed with you? I would have iss influence everywhere; and that is not insanity where a man voluntarily drinks and drinks in order to nerve himself up to the committal of this horticle crime. The counsel urges on the other side a coarse nature, a weak mind and strong passions, is there any excuse in that? If he is an ignorant man is bound just as much by the law of nis country to stay his hand from shedding the blood of his fellow creatures as the most learned and intelligent man in the universe. Now, gentlemen, you know the law of the deed, what do you say to that? Why, it aggravates, and deeply aggravates, the effect

Towards the close of his able, exhaustive and rorcible speech, which lasted just three hours, Mr. Hisworth said:—There is a witness here who knows all about the breaking in of the doors, the snooting, and that it

but he does not take the stand. No; he, through his counsel, accounts for the crime by high-soun theories of freeponsibility, and by his counsel says that it might be an accident, and thus seeks to blind you and lead you into giving an unless. ries of irresponsionity, and by his counsels ays that it might be an accident, and thus seeks to blind you and lead you into giving an unjust and improner verdict. And with all the things against him he does not take the stand himself to explain this matter as only he could. No; he seeks through the astuteness and ability of counsel to befor your minds by sheories that cannot be snatained. His counsel do not even say that he knew nothing of the countries of the morning, or else why did they not put him on the stand and let him swear to that fact; but no, George Botts knew that he could not take that Holy Ribie in his hand and swear that he knew nothing of the committed of the terribe crime with which he is charged; and so he sits where he is, and does not dare to place hunself in such a post-tion. He closed by saying:—The responsibility of this conviction is not with you, gentlemen, not with suc, not with the Court or his own counsel, but with those facts.

The stoic Svire.

As soon as the speaker concluded the prisoner (Botts) manuested some emotion—the first since the spening of the trial. After a brief pause the presiding officer of the Court proceeded to deliver his sharpe.

siding officer of the Court proceeded to deliver his scharge.

JUDGE DEPUE'S CHARGE.

The document was written and quite lengthy. In the defined the legal sense of the various points and theories of the case, showing that insanity was a plea that challenged the most careful investigation. The insanity would have 10 be such to show that the prisoner did not know right from wrong, said His Henor. The practical less adopted by the law on insanity is this:—Whether it has been clearly proved to your satisfaction that the prisoner did not know the seriousness of the act which be committed. Voluntary intoxication was no excuse for crime, he contained, and had no power to reduce a homicide from murder in the first to the second or lower degrees. The evidence was reviewed and the point that Botts had left his pixtol in a wilness' care as contained in the woman vilson's retimopy, was dealt upon. Further on he said the prorecation given by the deceased was no proposition for the erange of murder; the commerces of the care of the prorecation given by the deceased was no proposition for the erange of murder; the commerces of the care of the prorecation given by the deceased was no proposition for the erange of murder; the commerces of the care of

that both of these men had with the woman was equalty untawful. The portion of the defence set up, that the deceased first assaulted the prisoner up in the stream of the defence set up, that the deceased first assaulted the prisoner up in the following the deceased was not out of the work of the cause the deceased was not out of the work of the case of the prisoner before he should commence to defend himself. He closed in the following language:—"I have now, gentlemen, decided all the questions of law, and it is your duty, it you have any reasonable doubt ou your minds, to acquit the prisoner; but that doubt must be one of reason and judgment; and if you find, after patiently reviewing and considering the facts in your minds, that neither of the two pleas of the defence have been established, and the prisoner committed this murder with malice and premeditation, it is your duty to find a verdict of murder in the first degree."

A few minutes after one o'clock the case was given to the judy.

Which consisted of a most intelligent dozen of citizens, as follows:—John L. Pattmore, Enoch Plummer, William H. Spear, James Durie, John Avery, Patrick McGovern, Frank Wink, William Jacobus, Daniel Paxton, Edward G, Reilly, William Schwarz, Charles Minck.

The crowd somehow realized that a verdict would

Charles Minck.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

The crowd somehow realized that a verdict would flot specified a grived at, as they scented the savory dishes going into the chamber whither Botts' twelve judges and relired, and they, too, rearred for refreshments. The prisoner was remanded to the Sheriff's custody. He bore himselt again with the air of a soic. His manner is accounted for by those who have seen and conversed with him by either a want of featigation of the terrible position in which he is placed or else from a natural and constitutional sluggishness.

want of realization of the terrible position in which he is placed of eige from a natural and constitutional sluggishness.

BOATS AND HIS MOTHER.

During a conversation between a reporter and one of the prisoner's prothers, who is quite a respectable citizen, Mr. Botts testified to the same want of feeling on the part of his unfortunate brother, saying that the only time when he seemed to be moved was in bidding gool by to his sister after the retirement of the jury, and even then his expressions were confined to the remark, "fell the old woman, my mother, not to worry."

By three o'clock the courtroom was almost cleared of spectators. After that they began to drop in Then the lawyers commenced to file in by ones and twos, and presently the pressmen. At four o'clock the jury room opened, and a messenger was despatched to summon the Judge, the jury having agreed upon a verdict. Everything was conducted with the utmost quiet on the part of the Court odicers, who sought to escape any more crowds: but, nevertheless, by the time Judge Depue appeared and took his seat the court room was well filled, the Irrepressible feminines being still present. As the Judge passed through the Court there was a loud buzz of expectation. At half-past four he took his seat. The sound of his gavet instantly silenced the buzz which prevailed, and a painful stillness pervaded the vast chamber which but a few unoments before was a scene of such excitement. With the usual formula of the Court the prisoner and jury were marched in. The former was provided with a chair fronting the seats heretofore occupied by the jurors, while the jurors were strung out along the railing directly in front of the bench. They all stood boil upright, supported at either end by a constable, armed with green and white pointed staves.

BOTTS STOOD UP,

white pointed stayes.

BOTTS STOOD UP,

too, when ordered. The jurors looked at him and he looked at the jurors.

COURT CLERK—Gentlemen of the jury, are you agreed upon a verdict, and who speaks for you?

A JUROH—Our foreman.
CLERK—What is your verdict?
FOREMAN—Guilty.

The Court instructed the foreman to explain what the prisoner was guilty of.

FOREMAN—Guilty of marder in the first degree.

At this point Mr. Spencer jumped to his feet and called for the polling of the jury. Each man then, commencing with the foreman, pronounced his verdict in the words used by the foreman. The scene just then was solemn and painful in the extreme, the prisoner twitched his ingers and looked at last completely overcome.

His counsel, Mr. Spencer, moved the Court to

The prisoner twitched his ingers and looked at last completely overcome.

His counsel, Mr. Spencer, moved the Court to grant the hearing of an argument for a new trial. With the dignity and courtesy which has throughout marked the trial this was granted, though the popular verdict is already out endorsing that of the jury. Saturday, November 11, two week's from to-day, was set down for the hearing of the motion.

THE LAST FENJAN RAID.

Interview with General O'Neill.

iFrom the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, Oct. 17.]
General O'Neill arrived last night on the Pacific road and was immediately taken to the county jail by Deputy United States Marshal Cleveland. The General looks to be in spleadid condition, physically, and so far as recent events are concerned they do not seem to wear very greatly upon his clastic and hopeful mind. The following is the substance of a conversation held last evening with the noted General by a Pioneer reporter:—

and hopeful mind. The following is the substance of a conversation held last evening with the noted General by a Pionest reporter:—

General O'Neill left for Pemoina last Wednesday, and arrived here on his return last might, when he was immediately arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Cleveland. Nothing of special interest happened on the trip from the fort to this city.

The General says that it has been erroneously stated by the press that this movement was a Feman movement. He declares that he is not at present connected with the Fenian organization at all, officially or otherwise. He has always sympathized with people struggling for independence, and particularly when these people were British subjects. His services, wheever they may be worth, are always at the service of these people struggling for liberty, especially against the British government. He is not conscious of having violated any of the laws of the United States government in anything he has done in this matter. As an individual he felt at perfect liberty to offer his services to any people struggling for independence, particularly when these people are British subjects. He did not take any men up to the tort or that vicinity. After he got there, and was on British territory, he felt that he had a right to do just what he pleased. He denies that he organized any force of men for a raid upon British territory did you organize any force to overthrow the British authorities."

"When I got on British territory I felt that I had a right to do just shall be received the denies that to do just on British territory and you organize any force to overthrow the British authorities."

"When I got on Sritish territory I felt that I had a right to do just as I pleased." Further than this the General declined to answer

ruinet this question.
"What dri you do, General, after you got on to British territory?" Brilish territory?"
"I do not desire to answer that, further than to say that I had a right to do just as I pleased."
"How many men had you with you on British ter-

"How many men had you make that question. I desire to state that if I had not been interfered with by the United States authorities I would have had fully one thousand men with me."

"What for?"

"What for?"

"For anything I chose to do with them. They would have been subject to my command for whatever I chose to do."

"When you went up there did you expect to find these men there?"

"Yes."

"Then they went by arrangement;"
"I didn't say so. I didn't say whether they went
there or were there."
"Bo you know as a matter of fact that they lived

I decime to answer that question."

"I decline to answer that question."
"Bo you not know that they did not live there?"
(Smiling.) "You put use in mind of an attorney now. I do not wish to answer that question."
"When you were arrested how many men did you have under your command?"
"I do not wish to answer that question. I will

"I do not wish to answer that question. I will apswer that question, though, in an indirect way. I had enough men to resist Colonel Wheaton had I desired to fight United States soldiers. I had fought too long under the Stars and Stripes to want to fight United States troops, whether they had crossed the line legally or illegally, Colonel Wheaton had thirty or forty men. Colonel Wheaton went over in prerson." "I desire to state the intimation has been thrown

"i desire to state the intimation has been thrown out that the men were arrested without a show of resistance. The three men—mysell, General Curiey and Colonel Donneity—have as good a record for bravery as Colonel Wheaton. The only reason will resistance was not made was because we respected the United States authorities. We had made as good a record as Colonel Wheaton in the late war for all that constitutes soldiers. White we were in Colonel Wheaton's charge we were treated in a very genteemanly manner. Instead of wearing the United States uniform ne would act with more propriety if he should wear the British uniform. As a prosecuting attorney, though, he made a perfect ass of himself and howed a complete ignorance of the law. "General Curiey came down with me as far as the crossing of the Red River, where he stopped. Most of the men who were arrested with General Curiey. Colonel Donneily and myself remained at Fort Pembina in custody, but were expected to be released the day I left. They will probably, when released, go to the Red River and seek employment.

"As I understand it there is a good deal of dissantifaction up there with the British government. The dissantifaction exists principally among the French half-breeds, and I believe they are in the may rity. The British government has but a very small force in the British government has but a very small force in the British government the policy of the of adaltrs up there cannot be made known at present.

"I believe the action of Colonel Wheaton to be en-

of attairs up there cannot be made known at present.

"I believe the action of Coionel Wacaton to be entirely unauthorized in crossing into British territory and arresting any one. Nor do I believe his conduct will be sanctioned either by the department commander or at Washington. He went upon British territory and ordered his men to fire, and they did fire several volleys. It is surprising that some one was not killed. It was no fault of his that there was no one killed. Had there been any killed I have no doubt he would have been gulity of inurder."

"There was no invasion at all. There was no Fenjan raid. We were not acting as Fenjans, and had no connection whatever with that organization.

and had no connection whatever with that organization.

"The statement that a body of men were seen with a Fenian dag flying near the fort or on British territory is not true. The statement that Donnonue knocked a man off a horse and rode away with the horse is also unbrue.

"I am not aware that I have violated any law of the United States. Before I arrived from Pembina I was informed that I should be arrested. I did not fear any arrest. I have fought and bled for the United States government. The United States form too large a country for me to try to hide in, and I do not fear anything the Jaw can do to me for any recent action of mine."

This ended the Interview, and we left the General to his meditation.

THE EASTERN PRINCE.

The Labors of the Executive Committee Com pleted-Waiting for the Arrival of the Grand Duke-General Military Orders from Headquarters-Order of March and Formatien of the Special Escort-Governor Hoffman Unable To Be Present.

The committee of citizens appointed to receive the Russian Prince have at length finished their labors and given the finishing stroke to their very claborate programme of amusements. They have had one vexing difficulty in the way since the day they first entered upon their duties, and that is the giorious precentainty touching the day or the hour of the arrival of the fleet from the other side of the Atlantic.

Again and again it has been rumored that the Rusof their departure; but calculating the distance they are supposed to have travelled under steam they have now exceeded the time by two days. Despite these important drawbacks, taking away, as they did, the foundation on which their operations should be based, everything from first to last has been considered, almost every probability provided for, and if the royal visitor comes within sight of the American continent to-day, as the majority of the committee expect, all will be in readiness to receive him on

A few slight alterations were spoken of yesterday in the reception programme. Mayor Hall was expected to appear as one of the Reception Committee, but he has signified to the Executive Committee that he will only assist, if he does at all, as a citizen like themselves.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN HAS ALSO WITHDRAWN from the affair. He yesterday stated to a HERALD representative, who waited upon him at the Clarendon Hotel, that he had notified the Executive Committee of his inability to attend and receive the Grand Duke from the hands of Vice Admiral Rowan. "Much as I should like to have taken part in this affair and shown my appreciation of the movement, as I at first intended to," said the Governor, "the uncertainty of the time when the fleet will arrive prevents my making the necessary arrangements. Again, the members of my staff are scattered all over the State, and I could not with any degree of propriety call them together and detain them for an indefinite period; while, on the other hand, to make any preparations myself and only call upon them at the eleventh hour could scarcely meet with their approbation. I am as much interested in the movement as any one can be, and for many reasons should have been pleased to do what I could to assist to make it go off smoothly, but the obstacles I have named and the pressure of business engagements altogether exclude me from any participation in the reception."

tention, and which are of far greater importance to him than receiving the Prince, although it is im could claim his time for this purpose except courtesy on his part. Many persons will probably be disap pointed at this result, but as the Governor said, "tue affair will now be left in the hands of the citizens." The bay reception will therefore be confined to this. The steamer carrying the reception committee will go down just outside the Narrows, and there join the convoy of the fleet up the bay as far as the Bat-

There are matters, it appears, that require his at

THE GAY YOUNG LIBUTENANT will be place in their hands with a simple recommendation by the American Vice Admiral to take care of him, unless the Chairman will welcome him in a set speech, which might be made appropriate and left as a record for the friends of the young sailor. There is also some difference in the military arrangements as regards minute details from the original programme published. It was at first thought advisable that the troops should deploy on the west side of Broadway and break from the left. This, nowever, has been changed in accordance with the general order, and the regiments will now form in a deployed line on the south side of Battery place and the east side of Broadway, the left resting on West street and the right resting, it is expected, on about Duane street. In advance of this line at Duane street will stand the Twentysecond regiment in line of battle, and the Twelfth Eleventh and Seventh regiments, respectively, in advance of this again. As soon as

the police arrive at the point where the right of the Seventh regiment terminates, near Canal street, it will form and fall in in advance of the leading carriage. The Eleventh will form m columns of lours and march on one side with the heads of their columns slightly in advance of the horses of the foremost carriage. The Twelfth will march in like manner on the other side, while the Twenty-second will form the guard of honor in the rear of the last carriage.

The following is the general order for the parade:

Fade:—
HEADQUARIERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G., S. N. Y.,
The organizations of this division designated in General
Orders No. 7, C. S., and the troops from Brooklyn and Newark, who have intimated a desire to take part in the reception of His Insperial Highness Grand Duke Alexis of Russia,
will be formed on the day and at the hour to be hereafter announced in the daily papers in a deployed line on the south
side of Battery place and the cast side of Broadway, the lett
resum gon West street, in the following order, viz:—
First brigade, First division, Brigadier General Ward, commanding. manding.

Second division, Major General Woodward, commanding
Second brigade, First division, Brigadier General Funz

ommanding. New Jersey brigade, Brigadier General Plume, command-First division, Third brigade, Frigadier General Varian,

First division, Third brigade, Frigadier General Varian, commanding.

As soon as the line is formed two men from each company will be posted in their respective fronts, to insure the unobstructed use of the carriageway from each to curb. As the Grand Duke approaches these sentincis will face inward and salute without orders.

The commanding officers of the First, Second and Third brigades, First division, will each detail one regiment from their respective brigades to serve as an escort to Hu Imperial Highness and suite. The commanding effects of the regiments on this detail will report to Brigadier General Ward, commanding First brigade, who is hereby assigned to the command also of the escort. These regiments will be formed and posted as follows, viz.:—One regiment in line of battle on the east side of Broadway, its left resuling on the west side of Broadway, its left opposite the right of the general line—one regiment in line of battle on the west side of Broadway, its left opposite the right of the regiment just located—and one regiment in open column of companies right in front, the rear of the column a little in advance of the figures of the voregiments in line and same. The music of these two regiments in line in will take post in the rear of the regiment in column, and on march will pray alternately.

The Grand Duke and suite will land at pier I. North

The music of these two regiments in one will take post in the rear of the regiment in column, and on manch will pay afternately.

The Grand Duke and suite will land at pier 1, North River. As he moves along the line each regiment will in turn pay him the compliments due to amjor general, remain at present arms until the rear carriage has passed, then break into column of companies and join the rear of the moving column. When the leading carriage reaches the right of the line the two regiments of the escort, in line after saturing, will break into columns of fours, and the whole excent move forward under the orders of the General of the First brigade. The two regiments on the fanks, marching in columns of fours, will keep the heads of their columns abreast of the leading horses of the foremost carriage, and so open or close their columns as to keep the rear close to the regiment in rear of the carriages, which regiment forms a part of the escort, The Coloneis of the two flank regiments with their sains, will march in one line just ahead of their respective columns.

The line of march will be up Broadway to Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue to the Clarendon Hotel, at Eighteenth street. Upon arriving at the hotel His Imperial Highness wil receive a marching saints, the bands remaining in column, and the troops will immediately thereafter be dismissed. After salving general officers and their staffs will wheel out of the columns.

The division staff will assemble at No. 9 West Thirteenth

wil receive a marching sainte, the bands remaining in column, and the troops will immediately thereafter be disanised. After saluting general officers and their staffs will wheel out of the column.

The division staff will assemble at No. 9 West Thirteenth street, one hour earlier than the hour published in the daily newspapers as the time of assembly. By order of the columns of

Each infantry regiment which has been ordered to take part in the parade is doing its utmost outdo its fellows with reference to dress, from whi it is to be inferred the affair will be grand and i

CARRIAGES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED for the Duke, his suite and the whole of the members of the Reception Committee, with the ladges

accompanying them. The latter body will number about four hundred.

The carriage ordered for the Duke is a magnificent vehicle, linea with maroon-colored saim, replete with all the elegances which the modern coach builder could suggest, and will be drawn by four borses, driven by the same man who drove the Prince of Wales, the late President Lincoln and other notables. Van Ranst, of Walker street, is ordered to provide this carriage and the team.

It may be somewhat interesting to the young ladies of New York to learn that after General Mellowell has completed his tour of inspection of the forts and harbor defences he will give a bail on Governor's island, where the Prince is to have an opportunity of seeing as many as can be accommodated and of dancing with as many as he desires.

Major James Montgomery desires that all parties interested in the proceedings will look in the morning papers for his advertisement announcing the arrival of the Prince.

As an evidence that Admiral Rowan now believes the Russian fect to be near at hand, acting under his orders, the kansas and the iroquois yesterday left their moorings, with the rest of the reception fleet in the Horseshoe, and have gone down to fle off shore, near the telegraph station at Sandy Hook, so as to telegraph the deet immediately the Russians heave in sight. Everything on board the feet is in porfect readiness to receive the expected strangers. WASHINGTON.

the Geneva Arbitration.

Manner of Conducting the Work of the Conference.

Government Aid for the Wis-

consin Sufferers.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING

ference.

appointment of the Baron Itaguba, at present Bra-

zilian Minister at Paris, to be member of the tribu-

nal of arbitration under the Treaty of Washington

on the part of Brazil. This completes the tribunal,

as follows:-Sir Alexander Cockburn, Chief Justice

Brazil. Various erroneous statements on the sub-

the name of Frederick Sclopis,

bunal had been postponed on account of the delay

of the appointment by Brazil, which is a mistake.

So there is continual confusion between the pro-

posed arbitration at Geneva and the Claims Com-

mission now sitting at Washington, the latter being

often erroneously called the Alabama Commission

and the newspapers have more than once sent the

agent and counsel of the United States to Geneva

already, or stated that these gentlemen were not to

go until March. On all these points the course of events is definitely fixed by the Treaty of Washing-

ton. According to the treaty the arbitrators are

venient time after their appointment, which,

by the effect of another article of the treaty, needs to be as early as the 16th of December,

1871. On that day each government is to deliver

to the tribunal in writing or print a statement of

its views of the controversy arising out of the cap-

tures made by Confederate cruisers, the Alabama

and others, equipped or harbored in the ports of

Great Britain. In four months from that day-that

is to say, on the 16th of April following-each gov-

ernment is to deliver to the arbitrators in writing or in print its counter statement in response to the

respective previous statements. In two months

from 16th of April-that is, on the 16th of June-

a final argument or summing up of the

with regard to any point, require an oral or written

argument thereon from the counsel of the two gov-

on both sides. If, as is not improbable, the fourth

will be heard at an earlier time than in July or

Angust; but during the whole period of these argu-

the subject, and it is likely they will be

ready to decide very soon after the final

arguments shall have been heard -- say in August or

September.
The appointment of Baron Itaguba created some

surprise in Brazil, where there was great ambition

among the leading statesmen to secure the place.

The three persons most prominently named for it

were Viscompte Itaboraby, Senator Torres Homen

and Baron Rio Grande. It is supposed that be-

Baron Itaguba has not been in Brazil since 1834, but

his career as a man in every way fitted for the posi-Government Relief for Wisconsin Sufferers.

in the West. To-day he directed the Quartermaster General to immediately issue and send to Governor

Fairchild, at Madison, Wis., 100 wagons, 100 sets of

harness, 1,000 army overcoats and 100,000 pairs of

pantaloons. The Secretary of the Treasury has also given orders to the commanders of the revenue cut-

ters on the lakes to proceed to such points as may be indicated by the authorities to carry supplies for

distribution to the needs.

Not a Defeteation—Only a Slight Irregularity

with Government Funds.

A few days after the arrest of Major Hodge, the

defaulting Paymaster, the Secretary of War di-rected that there should be an immediate investifia-

tion into the accounts of disbursing officers con

nected with the War Department. It will be re-

membered that several years ago Congressman Fer-

nando Wood offered a resolution inquiring into th

only in the whitewashing of the afairs of that Bu

rean. It appears, however, that the recent investigation of the accounts of the disonrsing officer of the Precumen's Bureau, General G. W. Balloch,

showed, according to the report of the Sub-Trea

sury in New York, where the funds were kept, that

he was a defaulter to the amount of \$250,000.

so short a time had clapsed between the report of

Paymaster General Brice of the successful squander.

ing of nearly half a million by Paymaster Hodge

and the report of Assistant Inspector General

Schriver of a deficit in the accounts of General

generally known and recognized by the title of gene

ral, is only a civil appointee of the Freedman's Bu-reau, and directed that he should be brought to the

War Department. In this he was justified, so far

as the law is concerned, as all the employes of the

Freedman's Bureau are made subject, by act of

Congress, to the rules and regulations of the army.

Following the arrest of General Balloch came the

head of the Freedmen's Bureau, General O. O.

Howard, who protested that his disbursing officer

had been wrongfully charged with embezzlement.

"Explain to mo," said Secretary Belknap, "how it

is that your disbursing officer should have nearly

half a million dollars to his credit and only shows

ply of General Howard was as asionishing as it was

original. "Why, Mr. Secretary, the amount unaccounted for has been invested in United States

bonds, drawing interest at the rate of six per cent;

and if General Schriver will accompany me to tue

Safe Deposit Company I will show him that not only

is the government secured to the last dollar called for on the report, but that there is really an excess

of the amount due the government to its credit,' General Schriver did examine the accounts and deposits and found that every cent required by the

government was on hand. An irregularity, how-

ever, which the War Department could not excuse, was the violation of the act of Congress of June 14.

government to withdraw government funds from

designated depositaries or sub-treasuries and invest

even though the government had profited by

violated an act of Congress, and, strictly

the act for converting government funds to private

use. The War Department dealt lenfently with him, dismissing him from its employ and turned him over to the unbounded confidence of his conferes of the Board of Public Works of the District of Co-

lumbia, who months ago recognized his pecu-

speaking, should have been tried

1866, which forbids any disbursing officer of

\$250,000 in the New York Sub-Treasury 925

Balloch, that the Secretary of War more than demoralized. He ordered the instant arrest of General Balloch, who, though

accounts of the Freedmen's Bureau, which resulted

ments the arbitrators will have been reflecting

the public journals of this country

addition to the frequent misspelling

Intelligence has been received here to-day of the

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1871. The Brazilian Member of the Geneva Con-

The Trades at Work-An Exponent of the Nation's Industry. The American Institute Pair is still attracting crowds of visitors, all day and every evening, and no one who has once visited this great national exhibition will wonder that such is the case. Up and down the spacious hall are arranged the ultimates of the brain process of thousands of artists and artisans, whose thoughts, combined and re-combined, and wrought out in tangible good, here walt for recognition. Looked at as the exponent of the Invention and industry of a great nation, the fair is wonderfully interesting as whole; and, viewed in detail, it would take days of study to even get a hint of all that it has to tell of art and mechanics and agriculture. The fair has been a success this year, and, in spite of Tammany and the Chicago fire and the "nasty weather" more people have visited it than in any previous year. It is estimated that since the opening of the exhibition, on the 7th of September, about

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS have availed themselves of the opportunity to see what the American Institute is doing. The delicious music heard at the Rink every afternoon has something to do, no doubt, with this increase of visitors Saturday night is the mechanics' hour, and at that time hundreds of working men study the models, look with longing admiration at the perfect spect mens of their craft and watch the mavellous power of the machinery. Who can tell as they look and think what subtle work is going on in active brains that will by and by result in some great good for men? A new and special feature of the present exhibition, is labor in process. No one can fall to see the great advantage of such a department since, however interesting may be finished valuable. Many a useful thought may be suggested to the young visitor as he watches the transforma

valuable. Many a useful thought may be suggested to the young visitor as he watches the transformations going on under the workman's hand, that the periect product would never have given, and the Institute cannot be too highly commended for their enterprise in bringing together the machinery and the men necessary for such results. The visitor at the fair this year may see wheat ground and made into bread, wood carved, glass engraved, rocks crushed by machinery, newspapers printed, bricks pressed, wood sawed and pianed and mounded, carbets and mushins woven, wool carded and span and clay modelled. Around all these specimen industries groups are constantly watching the slow growth of articles that they hat all their lives used with intie or no idea of now they were made.

PEFER COOFER.

Or Rev. Dr. Deems in the background and Mrs. Vinnie Ream in the foreground, changing a big lump of clay into good likenesses of these gentimen, all make an attractive centre every afternoon to a crowd of curious people who like to know how it is themselves that Vinnie makes busts. Some of these students of sculpture, however, make the checks of both sitter and modeller tingle with their loud and free criticisms.

One of the most interesting of the labor processes is the "saind blast process" of cutting hard substances. A stream of sand is introduced into a rapid jet of steam or air, so as to acquire a high velocity, and is directed upon any hard or brittle material so as to cat or wear away its substance. For rough work a steam let of from sixty to loop pounds is used as the propelling agent. The sand is introduced by a central tube of about one-cightineth bote, and the steam let of from sixty to loop pounds is used as the propelling agent. The sand is introduced by a central tube of about one-cightineth bote, and the steam then drives the sand through a steal tabe, three-eighths inch bore and six laches long, and the sand strikes upon the stone. To produce or mannents or inscriptions on stone, either in relief or integio, astenci

in many departments of mechanical art. The most delicate effects are produced on glass, and it requires no great stretch of the imagination to see American nomes filted with articles of beauty made possible to men of small means by the sand blast.

A ship pump is exhibited that works with the motion of the ship, and clears the water more effectually when the ship

possible to men of small means by the sand blast.

A ship pump is exhibited that works with the motion of the ship, and clears the water more effectually when the ship is rolling. Winde pumping it blows a fog-horn and ventilates. The process of pottery is extreally interesting, as very few persons have the least idea how their cups and platters are made. The machinery of the first seam propeller is on exhibition, an object of interest to machinists, and a fall grantic shaft, of Maine grantic, proves by its beautiful polish what is claimed for it—equality with the colebrated Aberdeen granite.

The conclusion of the machine, proves by its beautiful polish what is claimed for it—equality with the colebrated Aberdeen granite.

The contolination press is an invention which attracts much attention. It is so constructed that it a sheet is wrongly feed by the pression, it is thrown off in blank, doubled up, but not solled with ink. If not red at all the revolving cylinder does not touch the form, though it does not cease revolving, while the fly remains stationary. The impressions are always perfect, and by the use of double link foundams the work may be mistantly changed whenever desired. Pages entirely black, and others of deficate lace work as time as a spider's web, may be printed in one form, while the black will be perfect and each hair line complete and without blemish. It is rapid in its execution, certain in every movement, does not wear away the type, and is uniform in all its work. This and the zinc press will be sold on the 28th of the benefit of the Galeage sufferers.

This, the fortieth exhibition of the American institute can never be adequate to the American institute can never be adequate to the American institute can never be adequate to the Country's needs till this prospective nome is established.

PROSPECT PARK FARK GROUNDS.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

The features of the fair yesterday were the baby snow and the trotting-lacteal founts, happy wives, proud husbands, condensed milk. There was the nal attendance, aithough the day was not so fine as on Thursday. The wind blew very chill and blastering, and made the track both dusty and bleak. As, nowever, it was the last day of the fair and was to be the occasion of unusual attractions, the rush of visitors was not diminished by the state of the weather. The bables were exhibited in the club house, and drew the good-natured attentions of a large number of gentlemen, who, to prove their interest, usually insisted upon taking the "little dears" in their own arms—a proceeding not always attended by the most felicitous results, the babies ejaculating in most instances without that discrimination possessed by older folk, while clapping their ch nands, "Dad, dad, dad !" much to the discomfiture of the gentlemen. The great event of the day was of course the trotting. Neither of the trots were completed, but at the fourth heat were postponed until to-day, when we will give their full details, The first heat of the first race was won by Charley Green; the second and third heats were won by Lottery, and the fourth by Dreadnaught. In the second trot Beppo won two heats, and W. H. Allen won two also, leaving the race much mixed and the result in doubt. A great crowd with probably be present to witness the finale.

The Fleetwood Park Association have made

arrangements for a second fail trotting meeting of three days, the first day being the 24th inst., the second the 28th and the third the 28th. They will give six purses, two of watch will be trotted for each day. The purses are very liberal and well arranged, and no doubt the number of entries for each race will be large, as nearly all the frotting horses in this section of the country will be through their engagements, and this will be about the last chance of the year for them to earn their winter's keep. The purses will close on the 18th.

Har ability to serve their well. The extraordinary luck which General Balloch has had in accumulating a handsome fortune since he came to Washington a poor man only five years ago, is accounted for by General Howard by the Appointment of the Brazilian Member of fact that his late disbursing officer kept a boarding house and has been remarkably economical. As General Balloch has now a fine residence in the vicinity of Howard University, is the owner of a number of valuable building sites, drives a spanking team and returns \$22,000 personal property, independent, of course, of the large

> is inevitable that he is a model boarding-house keeper. Decrease of American Tonnage.

amount of government bonds exempt from taxation which he is reputed to possess, the conclusion

The tounage statistics of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1871, do not show a marked increase over the tonnage of vessels engaged in that trade the previous year. In the tonnage of vessels engaged in the cod and mackers; fisheries there is a slight failing off as compared with the previous year, while the vessels engaged in the whale fishery were reduced during the past fiscal year from 299 to 249, a falling off of over six thousand five hundred tons. New Bedford whalers are now num. bered by the score where they were formerly by Board of Steambout Supervisors

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam

boats had a very lively session to-day, Mr. Low, of New York, going so far as to assert that he would not enforce the law of Congress in regard to lifeof the Queen's Bench, of Great Britain; Charles Francis Adams, of the United States: Jacques Staempfli, of Berne, for Switzerland; Frederick saving apparatus for steamboats. It is understood Sciopis (frequently misspelled Sciofis), Count of Solerana, for Italy, and the Baron Itaguba, for that Secretary Boutwell has instructed the Board that they must make full provision for the complete enforcement of the law, and the expected adjourn ject have from time to time appeared ment may not take place as soon as was anticipated Payment of Interest on the New Bonds. The second quarterly interest on the bonds of the new loan falls due on the 1st of November. Holders has sometimes been called De Lofis as well as Seloffs. of registered bonds of this loan will receive their Thus it has been said that the meeting of the tri-

checks promptly, as they will be mailed at the close of this month. There are now 1,200 holders of bonds of this class, and the new method of paying interest commenced on the 1st of August last, has proved entuely satisfactory to all concerned. Not a complaint has been made of delay in sending the checks r of loss or miscarriage by mail. The Peaceable Apaches of Arizona.

It appears that the prediction already printed in the HERALO--that Vincent Colyer would not reach the region of railroads and telegraphs before the cunning Apaches, whom he reported as "honest, peaceable, willing to receive presents and to be supported by the government," would be committing depredations—is quickly verified. The Southern California papers received to-day state that since he established the reservation at Camp Grant several murders have been committed, one United States mail captured and wholly destroyed and a herd of cattle stolen, all within five miles of the capital of the Territory, by Indians who escaped in the direction of the reservation, and who, there is little doubt, started from it on their raid. The Rebellion in Uruguay.

Despatches from the American fleet at Montevides have been received. Commander Badger represents the state of political affairs still unsettled. The outside party of Blancos appeared to be gaining strength.

each government is to present in print or writing Colored Convention in South Caroling. An account of the proceedings of the Colored Conwhole case, and after that the tribunal vention at Columbus, S. C., shows that the following of arbitration may, if they desire further elucidation States are represented-Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, North Carolina and District of Committee. Committees were appointed ernments-that is to say, each government will have to make, probably, four arguments before the on the following subjects:-Education and labor, adtival decision of the arbitrators. Finally, the decision of the tribunal must, if possible, be rendered dress to American people, printing, finance, civil rights, emigration, and outrages in the South. within three months of the close of the argument Penson Statistics- oldiers Enlisted in the argument should be called for, it is not likely that it

Several Wars of the United States. The following facts in relation to the pension ystem have been compiled from data prepared for the report of the Commissioner of Pensions:-

the report of the Commissioner of Pensions:—

The aggregate annual amount of pensions of widows and dependent relatives upon the roll June 30, 1871, was less than on the 30th of June, 1870. This was owing to the less-sning of individual pensions by minors reaching the age of sixteen years. There were 57,623 Revolutionary soldiers pensioned for services, 11,308 soldiers of the Mexican war, and 103,791 soldiers of the war of the recollion pensioned as invalidation that the annual expenditures for pensions for other than the latter class have nearly reached their maximum, and that during the next ten years they will gradually and materially decrease.

cause of the strong desire manifested for the ap-The following is a correct statement, compiled pointment the Emperor was at last induced to apwith great care in the Pension Office, of the total point Paron Ragnba, as much because he was not identified with parties at home as for other reasons. number of soldiers serving in the wars, &c., which the nation has engaged in since 1775. It will appear in the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of he is spoken of by all Brazilians who have watched

Pensions:-Ion to which he has been named.

Soldiers of the war of the Revolution.....

Soldiers of the war of 1812....

Soldiers of the Scannole war of 1817....

Soldiers of the Black Hawk war of 1832...

Soldiers of the Black Hawk war of 1832...

Soldiers of the Florida war of 1836 to 1842...

Soldiers of the Florida war of 1836 to 1842...

Soldiers of the Florida war of 1838 to 1842...

Soldiers of the Florida war of 1838 to 1842... of 1836..... Soldiers of the Cherokee country disturbsoldiers of the New York frontier disturcances. 1,528
Soldiers of the Canadian rebellion 1,124
Soldiers of the Moxican war of 1846. 73,230
Soldiers of the war of the Rebellion of 1861,2,688,523

Effects of the Chicago Fire. Revenue stamps to the amount of \$66,000 in the Chicago fire have been received at the Internal Revenue Office, and will be returned to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving for exchange.

CHICAGO.

Favorable Condition of the Banks-A Work of Art Saved-Reception of New York Centributions-Rebuilding Commenced-Strike of the Bricklayers-tive Murderers in Custody. Chicago, Oct. 2), 1871.
Despa'ches received here from New York state

that a rumor is in circulation there that all the Chicago banks are suspended. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The banks are not only doing business as usual, but, as before stated, they are nearly all receiving large amounts on deposit. Both the private and national institutions are paying depositors in full. There has been no run upon any of the banks, nor any diminution in the feeling confidence exhibited in them from the hour of resamption of business.

Among the works of art saved from the Crosby Opera House, was Colonel Bachelder's original picture of "The Last Hours of Lincoln," painted by Alonzo Chappel. This work was cut from its frame and brought off as the flames were enveloping the building, and was the last picture saved from the Opera House gallery. It has been taken to Boston and will be exhibited for the first time in the Fast) for the benefit of the Chicago suf ferers.

The fire-proof vault in the T. Come building was opened yesterday for the first time stace the fire. The entire contents, including a linea coat and a box of matches, were found intact.

The Trituse company to-day ordered their architect to commence rebuilding the edifice. The front wall will be taken down and rebuilt with hillwaukee brick. The other walls and nearly all the floors are

firm and secure.

Concribations from New York for the relief of

firm and secure.

Contributions from New York for the relief of Chicago amount to \$2,200,000, of which \$463,000 was in supplies and the remainder in money.

The work of clearing away the rums and rebuilding proves an important means of relief to mechanics and laborers, who find plenty of employment at good wages. The average wages for laborers in the runs are \$1.75 per day; for teams, \$4.50; for carpenters, \$3.00 \$3.59; bricklayers, \$3.00 \$3.25. Members of the Chicago Bricklayers, \$3.00 \$3.25. Members of the Chicago Bricklayers, \$4.50; for carpenters, \$3.00 \$3.59; bricklayers, \$4.50; for carpenters, \$3.00 \$3.59; bricklayers, \$4.50; for carpenters, \$3.00 \$3.59; bricklayers, \$4.50; for carpenters, \$4.50; bricklayers, \$4.50; for carpenters, \$4.50; bricklayers, \$4.50; bricklayers here from demanded increased wares, and many of the members struck, the contractors refusing to yield to strikers, as there are a large number of bricklayers here from other places willing and anxious to work at present wagos.

The price of bricks has risen from \$6.50 to \$12 and \$15, but the supply seems to be abundant, and prices will recede.

The statement which has been made, that all prisoners in the jail under the Court House, including five murderers, were allowed to escape when the Court House was burned, proves incorrect. At the approach of the fames fitty of the worst characters in jail were placed in charge of the police for removal to the West Madison street police station, buring the transfer thirty-six of the prisoners escaped. The five murderers are still in custody.

The report that the steamer Corona, beinging to Goodrich's line, was recently wrecked, and that lorty-five lives were lost, is untrue; the vessel is now at the wharf here.

The canal Lien bill, for the relief of Chicago, was signed to day by the Governor.

them in any way whatever. It was plate,